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opposite Vancouver City this form is common, but the spots are orange. I therefore propose—

R. albiflorum Hook. forma **poikilon** f. n.

The three anterior petals spotted towards the base with yellow or orange.

SOME COROLLA FORMS OF *CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA* L.

At Field in the Rockies, and at Revelstoke in the Selkirks many forms of this species occur. The variations in the corolla at once attract even the casual observer. Forms with funnel-shaped corollas (*C. dubia* A. DC.) grow side by side with the forms characterized by the round base. Ordinarily there is no difficulty in distinguishing the plants. A striking white-flowered form of *C. dubia* was observed at Revelstoke. Miss Farr, in her catalogue for this region, based in part on Macoun's Catalog of Canadian Plants, mentions only *C. petiolata* and *C. rotundifolia*. There is also a form at Field with campanulate corollas broader than long—20–23 mm. broad, 14–16 mm. long; but I have seen too few plants to form an opinion as to the validity of the form. The funnel-form corollas are also sometimes as broad as long, or even broader.

VANCOUVER

REVIEWS

Steven's Fungi which Cause Plant Disease *

As stated in the preface, this volume is intended to introduce to the student the more important cryptogamic parasites affecting economic plants in the United States, with sufficient keys and descriptions to enable the student to identify them. The book is in fact rather unique in respect to these keys, and is apparently intended to be supplemented by the author's Diseases of Economic Plants or by other available books on plant pathology, since in the volume before us but little cognizance is taken of the pathological effects on the host or remedial measures.

The readily available keys should undoubtedly prove exceedingly useful to students of plant diseases. Of perhaps even

* F. L. Stevens. The Fungi which Cause Plant Disease. Pp. vii-ix + 1-754 f. 1-449. The Macmillan Company. New York. 1913. Price, \$4.00.

greater value to plant pathologists are the voluminous citations and bibliographies, together with the abundant illustrations, which include at least one for each genus of importance in the United States.

With the present vigorous prosecution of the study of plant diseases, it is obviously inevitable that a book of this nature should be out of date in some subjects the moment it leaves the hand of the printer. But this hardly excuses the utter disregard in a few places of researches of a number of years' standing, such as those on *Monascus*, and those on *Puccinia graminis* by Pritchard. It is, further, very unfortunate that poor proof-reading should mar the text in other places, such, for instance, as on p. 80, where the past tense is used instead of the present; on p. 112, "Bot. Gaz." for bot. Ges.; on p. 142, "conidial" instead of conical; on p. 143, "unknown on," apparently for known only on; on p. 391, "Key to species," instead of Key to assignment of species. On p. 366 is shown a rare instance of poor selection of illustration. Each cell of the teleutospore should obviously have but one basidium. A few of the illustrations might be made more effective if labelled more clearly; such, for example, as figs. 77, 100, 173, 174, 249, 383 and 662.

These defects fortunately detract but little from the great value and usefulness of the book, and there can be no doubt of its hearty welcome by plant pathologists.

E. W. OLIVE

Harper's Report on Forests of Alabama*

This is an exceptionally valuable report since it not only contains a vast amount of information about the forests of Alabama but has it classified and arranged according to geographical divisions of the state. This method has very decided advantages over general descriptions, though it requires an extensive and detailed knowledge of local conditions to be followed satisfactorily.

* Harper, Roland M. Economic Botany of Alabama. Part I: Geographical Report, Including Descriptions of the Natural Divisions of the State, their Forests and Forest Industries, with Quantitative Analyses and Statistical Tables, Monograph 8, Geological Survey of Alabama, University, Alabama. June, 1913. Pp. 228; map and 63 half-tones.